

The International Scene: News and Abstracts

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In an attempt to expand the number of abstractors on the current list, the editor of the International News Scene is seeking individuals willing to submit abstracts of foreign archives journals in the following languages: Dutch, Spanish, Italian, Bulgarian, Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish. Interested persons should write to the department editor.

Archives Tour. The International Archival Affairs Committee of the Society of American Archivists has announced, for August 1-22, 1977, its Fifth Archives Study Tour: Archives in Northwest Europe. The program will feature visits to public and private archival agencies, manuscript repositories, and libraries in Dublin, Edinburgh, Oslo, Amsterdam, Brussels, and London. In each city there will be historical orientation tours and opportunities for individual visits to museums and related cultural institutions. The study tour is available to members of the Society of American Archivists, their families, and other persons interested in archives, manuscripts, libraries, and records management activities. For further information please write to: Society of American Archivists, P.O. Box 8198, University of Illinois at Chicago Circle, Chicago, Illinois 60680.

International Council on Archives. The Eighth International Congress on Archives was held in Washington, D.C., concurrently with the fortieth annual meeting of the Society of American Archivists, September 27-October 1, 1976. This event marked the first time a regular meeting of the ICA was held in the Western Hemisphere. Archivist of the United States James B. Rhoads, a vice president of ICA since 1972, was elected by the 568 delegates to succeed F. I. Dolgikh, chief archivist of the USSR, as president. Rhoads will serve in this capacity for the next four years and will preside over the Ninth Congress, to be held in London in 1980. Jeffery R. Ede, keeper of public records in the United Kingdom, became vice president and president-designate. Under a newly instituted constitutional revision requiring one of the two ICA vice presidents to be from a developing nation, the delegates elected S. N. Prasad, director of archives in India, as the other vice president. A full report on the Eighth International Congress on Archives will appear in a forthcoming issue of the *American Archivist*.

Early in 1971 the Committee on Archival Development (CAD) recognized the limitedness of financial assistance for archives development from conventional donors. In view of this, CAD conceived the idea of an international archival development fund under ICA auspices as a means of supplementing scarce resources available for high-priority development projects and emergency situations which require immediate help.

Materials for this department should be sent to Ronald J. Plavchan, Presidential Materials Staff, National Archives and Records Service, Washington, D.C. 20408.

At the Darmstadt (1974) and Dakar (1975) meetings, CAD considered various versions of draft statutes and regulations for the Fund, and the September (1975) ICA Executive Committee in Varna provisionally adopted a text which the General Assembly approved at the Eighth Congress, in Washington (1976). Accordingly, administration of the fund is totally integrated with the operations of the ICA secretariat and treasury as well as CAD. The resulting absorption of Fund overhead costs by ICA thereby insures that all contributions received will be used exclusively for grant purposes. Essential control and operation of the Fund, however, rests with CAD but subject to general supervision by the ICA Executive Committee. The ICA secretariat will restrict itself to the administration of grants, whereas the treasurer will handle all financial transactions and arrangements.

In an attempt to stimulate contributions from potential donors, CAD has prepared and distributed a fund prospectus. The sole source of contributions for the fund to date, however, has been concerned governments, almost all of which are from the Third World. CAD and other concerned archivists are currently engaged in fund raising efforts to secure additional financial support from public and private foundations in both North America and Western Europe.

Under the honorary patronage of Leopold Sedar Senghor of Senegal, the fund was formally launched in January 1975 by resolution of the Dakar Conference. Operations subsequently commenced with two grants: one supporting SARBICA's December 1975 seminar on records management in Jakarta, and the other an expert planning mission to Rwanda in April 1976.

The ICA bulletin for December 1975 contains reports on the International Archival Development Fund; revision of the dues rates for ICA members; Sixteenth International Archival Round Table Conference, Kiev, September 1975; UNESCO Experts Seminar on Preservation of Moving Images, Berlin, September 1975; and meeting of the ICA Executive Committee at Varna, Bulgaria, September 1975. The bulletin also includes reports from the various ICA committees, a list of conferences and meetings planned for 1976, and a listing of new ICA members, changes, resignations, and cancellations.

The June 1976 bulletin includes the program of the Eighth International Congress on Archives, Washington, September 27–October 1, 1976; a survey of archival training facilities in English and French-speaking countries; news from ICA Regional Branches; reports on UNESCO Consultation Group meeting on Transfer of Archives, Paris, March 1976; UNISIST and ICA meeting, Paris, January 1976; and UNESCO Regional Meeting of Experts for the Development of National Archives in Latin America, Bogota, March 29–April 2, 1976.

Clearinghouse of Microfilming Projects in Foreign Archives. In response to a suggestion presented at the 1975 annual meeting in Philadelphia, the International Archival Affairs Committee of the Society of American Archivists has established a subcommittee to survey current practices of repositories which engage in foreign microfilm copying. The aim of the committee is the establishment of a clearinghouse of microfilming projects that would enable interested repositories to become partners in such projects and thus achieve greater economies and broader participation. During the coming year the subcommittee plans to distribute to all major repositories a one-page questionnaire to determine the extent to which these archival institutions would be willing to participate in the proposed clearinghouse. While the journal *Central European History* has indicated a willingness to print notices of various microfilming projects, a major New York City institution has

offered to provide temporary quarters for the project. For further information write to Sybil Milton, Leo Baeck Institute, 129 East 73d Street, New York, New York 10021; or Robert S. Gordon, Public Archives of Canada, 395 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0N3.

Latin American Association of Archives. Prior to the opening of the UNESCO-sponsored regional meeting of experts for the development of national archives in Latin America, at Bogota, representatives of national archives/national associations of archivists from fifteen Latin American countries, along with observers from UNESCO, OAS, and the Pan American Institute of Geography and History (PAIGH) Committee, and an ICA representative, met and established a Latin American regional branch of ICA. Guillermo Durand-Flores, director of the National Archives of Peru, is chairman of the Executive Committee of the Latin American Association of Archives.

UNESCO. The UNESCO "Draft Programme and Budget for 1977-78" separates its information program into four components: the UNISIST program; specialized information systems such as DARE, SPINES, and DEVSIS; the NATIS program; and specific activities in the fields of libraries and archives. Coordination of the information program has been entrusted to a new unit, the Bureau of Studies and Programming, which has been placed directly under the authority of the director general. Under the new proposal, a single Advisory Committee for the entire information, documentation, libraries, and archives program will replace the UNISIST Advisory Committee and the International Advisory Committee on Documentation, Libraries and Archives.

In an effort to meet the need for a multilingual vocabulary covering various aspects of documentation and to promote international and national standardization of basic terminology in this rapidly developing field, UNESCO has published *Terminology of documentation* (1976). This compilation, by Gernot Wersig and Ulrich Neveling, contains 1,200 basic terms commonly used in the field of documentation. Particular emphasis has been placed on linguistic problems, communication theory, documentary languages, system analysis, design and evaluation, and general concepts of electronic data processing. Each entry consists of the leading term in English; English terms considered to be synonymous with the leading term; French, German, Russian, and Spanish equivalents; one or more definitions of the leading term in English; and cross references. The terms are grouped into broad classes and arranged alphabetically within these classes. *Terminology of documentation* also includes English, French, German, Russian, and Spanish alphabetical indexes as well as a bibliography of multilingual sources.

AUSTRALIA. The Archives Authority of New South Wales has recently undergone reorganization. Under the new organization scheme, the offices of principal archivist and state librarian are separate units and a newly created records management office has been placed under the direction of the public principal archivist. Ian Maclean, deputy keeper of public records in Victoria, has been appointed principal archivist, and Dianne Patenall, assistant senior archivist, heads the new records management office.

CANADA. News notes relating to Canadian institutions for this department should be sent to Jay Atherton, Public Archives of Canada, 395 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A, 0N3.

The Manuscript Division of the **Public Archives of Canada** has received the first

portion of the papers of journalist-Senator M. Gratton O'Leary. The first transfer consisted largely of photographs and some correspondence of his Senate Office. Also received were the papers of Senator Adrian N. Knatchbull Hugessen, who studied and practiced law in Montreal, was active in federal politics for the Liberal Party, served in the Senate in 1937-67 and became in 1945 Canadian delegate to the United Nations in London. His papers include much correspondence, unpublished memoirs, notebooks, and memorandums documenting political and social activities in Montreal and Ottawa.

The Social Credit Association of Canada transferred records consisting of official correspondence, subject files, clippings, photographs, tapes, films, and pamphlets covering the period when Robert Thompson was leader of the party. Several boxes of Ottawa Labour Council records for the period 1900-70 were discovered in the basement of a local laundromat. The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada transferred subject files, scrapbooks, photographs, and magazines documenting the history of the institute, 1907-71. To add to the growing number of collections documenting the development of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, the Public Archives recently received material from Neil M. Morrison, who worked for the CBC from 1939 to 1961, pioneered in the use of radio in adult education, and helped to develop the National Farm Forum, Labour Forum, and Citizen's Forum. A specialist in "Talks and Public Affairs," Morrison left CBC to become dean at Atkinson College, York University, and later cosecretary of the Royal Commission on Bilingualism.

National Ethnic Archives recently acquired the papers of the Canadian Polish Congress, the Jewish National Fund of Canada, the Jewish Labour Committee, the Hadassah Wizo, St. Michael's Finnish Lutheran Church in Montreal, and of Rabbis Gunther Plaut and Stuart Rosenberg. Also received in the Manuscript Division was the first installment of the papers (1893-1975) of James G. Endicott; records (ca. 1930-70) of the International Association of Machinists; and records (1925-74) of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs. New microfilm accessions include records (1882-1957) of the Church of England Children's Society; the papers of T. V. Powderly and J. W. Hayes in the Knights of Labour Collection, 1864-1937; consular despatches (1856-1906) from U.S. consuls in Canada; records (1853-59) of the Boundary and Claims Commission, and arbitrations regarding the Northwest Boundary Survey Commission; and miscellaneous Department of State documents (1868-92) relating to reciprocity negotiations.

The Public Records Division has received a first accession of records pertaining to the Habitat Conference held in Vancouver, May-June 1976. The Canadian Habitat Secretariat, created as a separate department under the Minister of Urban Affairs to coordinate Canada's role as host, played a role in the development of the overall program in the development of Canada's position and in the work of the Canadian delegation to Habitat. It ceased to exist as of August 31, 1976. In this first accession are found the records of the principal officers of the secretariat and files dealing with Canadian participation and role as host. Other secretariat records have been transferred to the Ministry of State for Urban Affairs and the Department of External Affairs.

In mid-1976 the staff of the Prime Minister's Office and of the Privy Council Office moved from the East Block across Wellington Street into the newly renovated Langevin Block. This relocation uncovered records of three Royal Commissions of Inquiry: Maritime Claims (1926), transcripts of hearings and final report; transcripts of hearings and the final report (1919) of the Investigation of the Possibili-

ties of Establishing a Reindeer and Musk-Ox Industry in Northern Canada; and studies, statistical reports, maps, photographs, and decisions of the Inquiry respecting Indian Lands and Indian Affairs (1913-16) generally in the Province of British Columbia.

In addition, three more recent commissions submitted their final reports and transferred their records to the archives. Included are the unpublished research studies of the Inquiry of the Non-Medical Use of Drugs (LeDain), 1969-74; transcripts of hearings, exhibits, and working papers of the Air Canada Inquiry (Estey), 1968-75; and the records of the Inquiry into the Marketing of Beef (Mackenzie), 1975-76.

The registry records of the National Energy Board (NEB) are not regularly transferred to the Public Archives since, as a court of record, the NEB retains its records for its own use; copies of these records, however, often find their way into the files of board members. From D. M. Fraser, a long-time NEB vice chairman, and R. D. Howland, a former chairman, the archives has received transcripts of hearings, applications, exhibits, submissions, and other material relating to the activities and decisions of the NEB since its establishment in 1959. The records relate to oil and gas exports, pipeline construction, and other energy questions.

In cooperation with the Chief Electoral Office and the Library of Parliament, the Public Archives has microfilmed certain records of the Chief Electoral Office. Included are the Notices of Grants to Polls, describing the geographical boundaries of various electoral districts for general elections held between 1945 and 1974, including names of candidates and their agents; and the published reports containing the returns of general elections and by-elections (1867-1974). In the autumn of 1976 the archives commenced microfilming the voters lists for every constituency in Canada. All of the lists for the general elections of 1935 and after will be made available as they are filmed.

The Economic Council of Canada was created in 1963 as the successor to the National Productivity Council (established 1960). The function of the Economic Council is to advise and recommend to the Prime Minister ways in which Canada can achieve the highest possible levels of employment and efficient production so as to insure a high and stable rate of economic growth. The Public Records Division recently accessioned additional records of both the Economic Council and the National Productivity Council. These records consist of general administrative files, studies, surveys, briefs, records of meetings and conferences, and reports of research projects undertaken by both councils.

The **Public Archives of Nova Scotia** has published its *Inventory of Manuscripts in the Public Archives of Nova Scotia*, about 700 pages in extent and containing detailed descriptions of the contents of the various manuscript groups and record groups in that institution. Copies are available for interested researchers and all requests should be addressed to Public Archives of Nova Scotia, Coburg Road, Halifax, Nova Scotia B3H 1Z9.

The **Provincial Archives of New Brunswick** continues to accession documentation in large amounts, but work on the new materials has been restrained due to economic considerations. Greater public interest in both the historical and genealogical holdings of the institution is shown by usage statistics which have increased yearly. Among the more interesting collections received were the records (1921-58) of the New Brunswick Optometrical Association; the papers (1900-50) of George Gilbert, Bathurst; St. Mary's Chapel-of-Ease, Chatham (1882-1964); the diaries (1891-98) of Sadie Harper, Shediac; the Humphrey Mills Collection (1850-1970), Moncton; the Engrossed Bills (1786-1974) of the Province of New Brunswick;

Provincial Orders-In-Council and Cabinet Papers (1963–66); Returns and Accounts (1858–64) of the New Brunswick General Post Office; Memorials and Petitions for Crown Lands (1840–1950); records (1864–1959) of the King's County Sheriff's Office; and the papers (1955–57) of the New Brunswick Forest Development Commission.

One of the more important projects undertaken at the Provincial Archives was a study of the New Brunswick court system and its records. This study resulted in a comprehensive report outlining the history and organization of the courts, which has now been applied to the record holdings of the archives.

Recent publications of the Provincial Archives include *A New Calendar of the Papers of the House of Assembly of New Brunswick* (1786–1816), a second volume of the *Calendar* (1817–33), and a *Guide to Manuscripts at the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick*.

Provincial Archives of Alberta. Among recent acquisitions are the records (1953–74) of the Women's Committee, Edmonton Symphony Orchestra; board minutes (1958–74) of Edmonton's Symphony Society; records of the Edmonton Society for Talent Education; minutes and correspondence (1958–75) of the Edmonton Weavers' Guild; records (1953–75) of the Edmonton YWCA; records (1931–75) of the Edmonton Branch, Alberta Society of Artists; records (1947–54) of the Edmonton Section, National Council of Jewish Women; records (1971–75) of the Liberal Party of Alberta; records (1936–72) of the Camrose and Earl of Chester Chapters of the IODE; microfilm copy of Department of Interior orders-in-council (1864–1932); papers (1937–64) of Col. F. C. Jamieson relating to the 19th Alberta Dragoons; and microfilms of Alberta's scrapbook Hansard (1906–64).

Significant additions to the archives photograph holdings include the Harry Bamber Studio collection of negatives (ca. 1910–70) from Leduc; the Dan Campbell photograph collection (ca. 1940–48); and over 150,000 negatives (ca. 1936–70) from Alberta Public Affairs.

The Provincial Archives has also published two new information pamphlets: *Documentary Heritage* and *Reference Services at the Provincial Archives of Alberta*. The first illustrates examples of documents at the archives and their value, whereas the second explains how to use the reference and research facilities.

After many years of planning, the **Glenbow-Alberta Institute Archives** is now housed in a new building in Calgary. The move exemplified the type of cooperation which has been a part of the history of Glenbow, an institution founded by Eric L. Harvie and since 1966 operated through a fund provided jointly by the Harvie family and the provincial government. The new \$8.775 million building was constructed by the provincial government, while the federal government provided \$1.6 million for moving and consolidating the organization's extensive holdings, and the city of Calgary will provide all maintenance cost.

Two floors contain museum exhibits and the art gallery occupies a third floor. The Education Department, which operates in conjunction with the exhibition areas, has classroom and office space on the main floor. The archives and library, located on the sixth floor, have much expanded space, improved storage conditions, and better research facilities. Two additional archivists provide a badly needed staff increase.

Since its relocation, the archives has obtained several important collections, the most notable being the personal and business papers (1915–69) of Abraham I. Schumiatcher, Calgary land inspector, lawyer, and noted public figure; records (1913–63) of Associated Charities and Calgary Board of Public Welfare; and a com-

paratively small but interesting collection of papers (1882-ca. 1955) of rancher Walter Huckvale of Ft. Kipp and Manyberries. In addition, the early City Clerk's papers have been received, consisting of historical material dating from 1892 and land volumes dating from 1886.

The recent acquisitions of the Manuscript and Government Records Division of the **Provincial Archives of British Columbia** include: records of the British Columbia Coal and Petroleum Board, including correspondence, reports, and minutes of the board, as well as reports, minutes, and correspondence (1935-37) of the Economic Council; and the papers (1858-1968) of A. F. Buckham. He was a mining engineer and geologist with a keen interest in the history of coal mining on Vancouver Island; included in his papers are some of the business records of Canadian Collieries Ltd. (Dunsmuir), collected by him while in the company's employ. Some of his official and private papers also reflect his career with the Geological Survey of Canada. Prior to June 30, 1978, permission to consult the collection must be obtained in writing from Dan Gallacher, curator of history, British Columbia Provincial Museum. Other new accessions include papers (1884-1966) of the surveyor, Guy Blancher, comprising correspondence, diaries, manuscripts, and annotated photograph albums.

In conjunction with the receipt of the papers of A. F. Buckham, a number of working plans, geological maps, and field notes pertaining to the history of coal mining in British Columbia were transferred to the Map Division. The division also recently accessioned about 150 representative profiles, sections, and arrangement plans of various types of vessels built by Star Shipbuilding Ltd., of Mercer, British Columbia.

During 1976 the most notable library additions to the Northwest Collection of the Provincial Archives were the 785 titles received as a bequest from H. R. MacMillan. The majority of these books are mainly British Columbiana, accounts of early Pacific voyages, and titles on western Canadian and American exploration and fur trade. The provincial election in December 1975 gave the archives library an opportunity to acquire a large amount of political literature, solicited directly from the candidates. These materials have been assembled as a single collection and shelved among the pamphlets.

Ottawa City Archives. On July 26, 1976, the City Council accepted the report of the city archivist on the purpose and objectives of the new division. It is now responsible for records management and has taken over the micrographics unit formerly operated by another department. The council resolutions read: (1) The City Archives shall be responsible, in consultation with the department or division, for the preservation or destruction of all types of records of the city's administration. (2) The City Archives shall provide a center where the older records of the city and records relating to the city can be consulted without restriction by members of the public. (3) The City Archives shall be responsible for the operation of a records management training and advisory service for the use of all departments.

The City Council is now in the process of acquiring a suitable building to house the older records and to provide a reference service for the public. Recent accessions included twelve boxes of Billings papers found in the family home when it was acquired by the city of Ottawa.

City of Toronto Archives. Elements of the records (1859-1967) of the chief constable's office and stations of the Toronto Police Department have been inventoried. Records more than 50 years old are open to researchers. The collection includes registers of criminals, duty books, and records of inquests.

The City Archives has also acquired the James Collection of historical photographs. This collection, comprising approximately 6,000 images of Toronto from 1906 to 1935, taken by William and Norman James, is an important addition to the archives' already extensive photographic collection.

Mrs. George H. Griffin has presented the archives with a collection of nineteen oil paintings and sketches of the Toronto Islands, done by her husband between 1924 and 1932.

University of Alberta Archives. The University Archives is preparing revised guides for the papers of William Pearce. The following series guides are ready for printing: *Index to Letterbooks* (1883-88), *Settlement, 1880-1927*, *Surveys (1878-1928)*, and *Irrigation, 1890-1926*. A limited edition of the guide to photographs in the Pearce papers was issued in 1975 and is, unfortunately, no longer available for distribution.

GREAT BRITAIN. The bulletin of the Modern Records Centre, University of Warwick Library, Coventry, for October 1976, reports a significant increase in the centre's coverage of post office trade unionism, and a major deposit from the National Union of Railwaymen (NUR). The Post Office Engineering Union (POEU), prior to their office move in August 1976, deposited a large quantity of post office trade union records, including minutes of council meetings of the Engineering and Stores Association (E&SA), 1910-15; branch minute books from Aylesbury, 1915-31, and Wimbledon, 1915-23; Standard Wages and Reclassification Committee minutes and circulars, 1917-19; *Journal*, 1911-16; some membership registers of the E&SA; reports of the Amalgamated Society of Telephone Employees, 1910-15; and minutes of the National Joint Committee of Postal and Telegraph Association, 1913-20. The third deposit from the NUR received by the centre in August 1976 included six volumes of Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants (ASRS)/NUR signed EC decisions, 1896-98, 1902-05, 1911-19; NUR Stratford No. 1 branch minutes, 1926; extensive printed pre-grouping arbitration proceedings; a run of *Railway Review*; railway returns, 1869-98; Scottish Railways' Conciliation Boards' signed minutes, 1904-19; R. Bell's Railway Employment Safety Appliances Committee papers, 1906-10; and nine volumes of newspaper clippings on the 1907 railway crisis and five volumes on the 1911 railway strike and subsequent inquiry. In addition to these, the plumbing section of the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication, and Plumbing Union has made the first phase of a deposit which comprises records of the United Operative Plumbers Association from the second half of the nineteenth century and first years of the twentieth century.

INDIA. The National Archives has published *Bulletin of Research Theses and Dissertations* (1976). This is the seventh bulletin in the series and provides information about research work done or in progress in the area of modern Indian history during 1972 and 1973. The bulletin is compiled from data received from universities, learned institutions, state archives, and the National Archives. It is divided into three sections: (1) an alphabetical listing of researchers attached to Indian universities, including the subjects of their research; (2) an alphabetical list of Indian scholars, with their addresses, who are doing research independently of various research centers; and (3) an alphabetical listing of scholars, including their addresses, from foreign universities and institutions, who are doing research in Indian archival repositories. [Lawrence H. McDonald]

NEW ZEALAND. The bulletin of the archives committee of the New Zealand Library Association, *Archifacts*, for July 1976, reports on continuing efforts by some NZLA members to establish a New Zealand archives and records association. In an attempt to ascertain public support for a new association, a series of public meetings were held: one at Wellington (May 10) and another one at Dunedin (June 15). Responses at both these meetings were very encouraging and similar public meetings are planned for Auckland and Christchurch. Also included in *Archifacts* is a description of the Archives of the Royal Society of New Zealand (formerly the New Zealand Institute), 1908-54. This collection covers an important and decisive period in the emergence of science in New Zealand and reflects the growing concern of a science and technology with national problems. The archives, however, is currently closed to researchers.

The first phase of the move of the National Archives to new accommodations in the National Airways Corporation building on Vivian Street in Wellington has been completed. The move involved the transfer of about 14,000 linear feet (4,200 meters) of archives from four different locations. This figure, however, does not include a large quantity of cartographic material which has also been transferred.

ABSTRACTS

France. [PAUL V. GUITÉ, National Archives and Records Service] *Note d'Information*, nos. 1-3 (1973). As Guy Duboscq, director general of the Archives de France, states in the foreword of the first issue, the purpose of this series is the periodic diffusion of information about the application of data processing in the various sections and services of the archives of the nation and of the départements. The first issue contains three brief summaries on data processing subjects and developments during 1972. The first article, "Archives and Data Processing," attempts to clarify certain semantic concepts pertaining to terms and their application in the French archives. This issue also includes a summary of a report that was presented at a meeting of the chief curators in the *Service de l'Informatique* in November 1972. According to the report, the principal functions of the *Service* are: (1) the study of the possibilities of application of data processing techniques to archival tasks, and (2) the progressive realization of data processing applications when it becomes feasible. Examples of experiments and projects which are in progress are included. The first issue concludes with a recapitulation of the meeting of the ministerial commission on data processing, held in November 1972, at the Ministry of Cultural Affairs.

The second issue is devoted exclusively to the use of data for retrieving information in the central registry of original deeds of Parisian notaries. The registry has compiled a considerable quantity of documents which date from the close of the fifteenth century. Researchers have access to these records by using old finding aids as well as more recent catalogs and inventories. The number and diversity of forms and inventories, however, constitute a serious obstacle to research. For this reason therefore, preliminary considerations were given to the application of data processing with regard to the central registry of deeds. The task involved the assimilation of data contained in some 2,700 catalogs, in order to obtain a chronological listing of acts passed in the 141 studies of Paris and the Parisian region, a listing by type of deed with date and number, a listing of deeds concerning a particular person, and a listing of deeds established under a particular type of legislation during a

given period. Likewise presented is the preliminary study of the application of data processing envisioned together with numerous appendixes containing descriptive data.

Analysis of the introduction and application of data processing in the center of toponymy-anthroponymy in the Archives Nationales is the theme of the entire third issue. This center for the study of ancient place names was established in 1961. The first project of the center was the preparation of a bibliographical card file to assist researchers with what has been written on the subject of onomatology, the study of names. This study explains the necessity of collecting onomastic material and eventually converting it into a computer printout file of ancient toponymical forms. Numerous examples of the application of data processing methods and the results thus far obtained are also included.

La Gazette des Archives, n.s., no. 92 (1976). In France archivists are concerned with the archives function in contemporary French society. This issue of *La Gazette* features (pp. 7-18) the results of a questionnaire sent in 1975 to all members of the Association of French Archivists. In his introduction, Etienne Tallemite, president of the association, stresses that the archivist is caught in a dilemma: the urge to become a specialist in all fields, and the widespread attitude that a nonspecialist is merely an amateur who lacks credibility. Four questions in the survey presented by Tallemite are: (1) what are the prime tasks of the archivist? (2) which tasks will the archivist be able to abandon? (3) are archivists able to fulfill their fundamental role? and (4) what should be the continuing education of archival personnel? In an appendix there are the comments of students at the Ecole des Chartes to the questionnaire.

Of particular interest in this issue are two articles on the subject of sound or audio archives and oral history archives. Roger Decollogne of the National Record Library discusses (pp. 21-27) the role and services of this institution in conjunction with the growth of sound archives in France. The Phonogrammarchiv in Vienna served as the model for the establishment of the "Archives of the Word" at the University of Paris in 1911. It was not until 1938, however, that the National Record Library was established in Paris and invested with the legal authority to receive all phonographic records destined for preservation. With the legal deposit of phonographic works and through gifts and purchases, the collection of the National Record Library at the end of 1975 totaled 500,000 sound items and occupies 4,887 linear meters of shelf space, corresponding to approximately two million documents.

The importance of oral history archives is the subject of analysis by Guy Thuillier, reference specialist at the Cour des Comptes. He states (pp. 28-32) that the establishment of oral history archives in France is urgent because of the advanced age of those persons who possess an intimate knowledge in such areas as the history of science, technology, education, research, and medicine. By interviewing these individuals, historians and archivists can gain a certain insight into these specialized areas of history and at the same time gain a greater knowledge and appreciation of the total historical perspective. What Thuillier urges is familiar to archivists and oral historians in America, but it is perhaps still not so well accepted by Europeans. The author sees the necessity of safeguarding a past which is rapidly disappearing by setting up oral history programs before these living witnesses to past events die and their valuable perceptions are forever lost.

The technical notes of this issue consist (pp. 33-47) of two studies on fire by Michel Quetin, curator of technical service at the Archives de France. The first study

concerns fire detection, whereas the second one deals with prevention. The section pertaining to fire prevention includes an analysis of the effects of a fire at the National Personnel Records Center at St. Louis, Missouri, in July 1973.

This issue of *La Gazette* includes also an article (pp. 49-53) on the use of diazo film in archives, by Wolfgang Kohte of the photographic archives section of the Bundesarchiv in Koblenz, and the annual bibliography of inventories, published in 1975.

German Federal Republic. [JOHN MENDELSON, National Archives and Records Service] *Protokoll der ersten Sitzung des Ausschusses der EDV-Referenten und Sachbearbeiter der Archivverwaltungen des Bundes und der Länder am 28.-29. November 1972 im Bundesarchiv Koblenz* (1973). These are the minutes of the first session of the Committee on Electronic Data Processing, consisting of experts and users in the West German Federal and State Archives Administration, held at the Bundesarchiv on November 28-29, 1972. Heinz Boberach, chairman and deputy archivist of the Bundesarchiv, presents a brief general review of past and planned national and international meetings dealing with EDP. H. Romeyk, state archivist of Westphalia, reports on the appraisal, accession, and storage of EDP records from government agencies and stresses that statistical and financial machine-readable records are too often considered not permanently valuable. Wolf Buchmann, a federal archivist, discusses the experiences of the National Archives pertaining to technical aspects of accessioning and storage of magnetic tapes, emphasizing optimal storage conditions at the right temperature and humidity and in the absence of electrical fields. Boberach considers description and other archival applications of EDP. For example, he mentions that the Bundesarchiv has produced computer-assisted name and location indexes of civil proceedings before the Reichsgericht, press conferences during the Nazi era, and other subjects. Additional topics in this issue include: difficulties in the production of future subject-indexes, the HETRINA Project and an EDP-assisted finding aid to the Bentheim court records in the eighteenth century, data input and procedures, development of a key word thesaurus, transference of data to machine-readable records, cost analysis for processing data, programming, computer languages, information retrieval systems, and application of various programs.

India. [LAWRENCE H. McDONALD, National Archives and Records Service] *The Indian Archives*, vol. 23, nos. 1-2 (January-December, 1974). Four articles in this issue pertain to documentary sources on British colonial rule in the Far East. T. Mary Thatcher, an archivist for the Centre of South Asian Studies at Cambridge University writes (pp. 34-37) a brief summary of the work of the South Asian Archives which unofficially opened in 1969. This archives covers records of the British period in South Asia, 1760-1947, relating to India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Burma, Nepal, and Afghanistan. Land settlement reports, together with the decennial censuses and district gazeteers of British India, are among the most important records of British administration of the subcontinent, according to N. G. Barrier of the University of Missouri. He considers (pp. 17-33) the numerous difficulties in locating these land reports and evaluates their content and possible use in the study of British rule or social, economic, and religious development in rural areas. In another article David Pong describes (pp. 38-46) the Kwangtung Provincial Archives in the Public Records Office. The addition of Chinese language material such as the Kwangtung records makes London one of the important centers outside China for research in modern Chinese history. I. B. Roy of the National Archives of India

writes (pp. 73–80) of the recent discovery in the archives of evidence showing that the internationally famous Bengali poet, Rabindranath Tagore, was a political suspect in his own homeland. According to Roy, not even an individual of Tagore's eminence could escape the close surveillance of police officials during the days of the British Raj in the 1920s.

In this same issue Sheela Bhagat, an instructor in the Department of Library Science at the University of Mississippi, describes (pp. 47–60) some of the more than 50,000 pages of material relating to 1953–60 Indo-American relations, identified by archivists at the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library in Abilene, Kansas. There is also an extensive news note and book review section.

Scandinavia. [ALF ERLANDSSON, United Nations Archives] *Arkiv, Samhalle och Foskning*, no. 18 (1976) [Sweden]. Sweden seems to be the only country in the world where the arrangement and description of records are made in accordance with a preestablished plan or model that directs the order of description of consecutive series and sub-series (for example: A. verbatim minutes; B. copies (outgoing correspondence); C. registers; D. journals and diaries; and E. incoming correspondence). This general arrangement and description plan has been further strengthened with the legal status of law.

The first general plan was introduced in 1903. Although it was primarily meant as a directive for the description of archival records, the plan gradually came to influence the records keeping or "filing" system of government agencies for which records it was designed. Accordingly, agencies felt obliged to create those records mentioned in the plan and to maintain or file them in accordance with the directives. The result of this has been that Sweden has preserved a system long after other countries abandoned it. The Swedish judiciary has been especially conservative in its records management habits by still employing records-keeping methods which date from the seventeenth century.

Aware of the need for a revision of the system, the National Archives (*Riksarkivet*) in 1973 appointed a task force to reevaluate the general arrangement and description plan. Claes Gränström, a member of the task force, discusses the problems with the 1903 plan and points out that the author based his scheme on the records-keeping practices of the government between 1600 and 1900. During this 300-year period Swedish government agencies produced records of primarily the same type and filed them in similar fashion. Verbatim minutes (protocols), calendars, and copies of outgoing letters were kept separate from incoming correspondence, and all of these were filed in a strictly chronological manner to be bound eventually in voluminous books.

Modern records management methods incorporating such concepts as computer-assisted storage and data retrieval, word processing, microimages, computer output microfilm (COM) and other automated data process techniques pose problems for Swedish archivists working within the 1903 plan. Although Gränström provides some justification for continuation of the system, he admits that the task force will be hard pressed to justify it simply because Sweden (and to some extent Finland) is the only country that uses preestablished plans for arrangement and description.

In another article in this issue Britt Hedberg stresses the importance of the archivist's involvement in records management. Although concern for records management has been a long tradition in Sweden, Hedberg believes that too much time has been taken away from staff involvement in it by numerous genealogical inquiries. Genealogy has become a popular hobby among elderly Swedes, but this boom has created a problem for archival institutions.

Alf Erlandsson, chief of the archives section of the United Nations, presents a brief history of the archives as well as its holdings and functions. At the end of the article Erlandsson includes a listing of the various record groups in the United Nations archives.

G. Liliedahl, an expert in filigranology (science of watermarks) states that the oldest known watermark originates from Italy (1282). The function of the watermark was originally to identify the manufacturer of the paper, but gradually it has come to indicate more the quality of the paper rather than the manufacturer. Liliedahl describes LEWAC, one of the greatest collections of well-known watermarks, which is stored in the National Archives in Stockholm. Watermark research has often been used to disclose forgeries of documents and Liliedahl illustrates this by relating the 1887 Caffarel-Limousin scandal in France which resulted in the ouster of Francois P. Grevy as the third president of the Republic. Another example included by the author is the story of how Christian IV of Denmark uncovered in 1645 a forgery by merely studying a watermark on a document which he held against a light.

Arkiv, vol. 5, no. 4 (1975) [Denmark]. Two Danish archivists, Harry Christensen and Brigit Bjerre Jensen, discuss in separate articles the so-called "scientific" or "objective" method for records appraisal. Christensen describes an "appraisal-methodological experiment" based on large quantities of census records. He stresses the objective and quantitative methods in appraisal and analyzes the weakness of subjective (*fingers spitz-gefühl*) methods. He uses such concepts as "data content" and "data value" versus research value. Data value is, according to the author, "the combined possibilities of a certain material, useful as well as unknown values—an absolute quantity. This quantity can, under certain circumstances, be processed objectively and quantitatively." Christensen also distinguishes between the concept of data value and that of data content, which he defines as the direct information that can be extracted from the material.

Jensen's article pertains to "vertical disposal" within Danish government agencies. According to her, vertical disposal is a disposition scheduling plan "which embraces all levels of authority" within the hierarchical pyramid of the Danish bureaucracy. Thus, the greatest disposal effect can be obtained at the bottom level of the pyramid, whereas records at the top level should be permanently preserved.

Nordisk Arkivnyt, no. 2 (1975) [Denmark, Iceland, Finland, Norway, and Sweden]. One of the most precious manuscripts in the Germanic language, the *Codex argenteus*, is kept in the University Library in Uppsala, Sweden. The *Codex*, popularly known as the Ulfilas Bible, is the oldest existing Germanic (Moeso-Gothic) translation of the Bible and was done by Visigoth Bishop Ulfilas in about 360. Prior to 1648 the Ulfilas Bible was located in the library of Hradčany Castle in Prague, but was carried off by the Swedes under Konigsmarck as a war trophy for Queen Christina. Recently a missing page from the Uppsala codex was found in West Germany at the restoration of a chapel in the Dôme of Speyer. Workmen uncovered a long forgotten wooden reliquary which contained a purple parchment with silver letters, and further examination revealed that it came from the Ulfilas Bible.

RA-Nytt, no. 3 (1976) [Sweden]. The Swedish Royal Academy of Science in Stockholm has acquired the private papers of Swedish explorer Sten Gösta Bergman. Among the items donated were journals of his expeditions to Kamchatka (1920-22), Kuril Islands (1929-30), Korea (1935-36), and New Guinea (1948-57).

The Swedish National Archives (*Riksarkivet*) has accessioned the papers of

August Rei, a prominent Estonian politician. In the interwar years Rei played a leading role in Estonian affairs as foreign minister (1932–33) and ambassador to Moscow (1938–40), but left Estonia in 1940 prior to the Soviet occupation and annexation of this small Baltic state.

South Africa. [MARYNA FRASER, Barlow Rand Limited, Johannesburg] *S. A. Argiefblad/S. A. Archives Journal*, no. 15 (1973). In a synopsis of a design submitted as part of the requirements for a degree in architecture, W. A. H. Lochner describes (pp. 21–33) a planned archives building for Pretoria that creates the impression of dignified solidity. In designing an archives repository, the safety of the documents should receive the greatest consideration, but the physical characteristics of the archives also deserve careful attention. The building should be large enough to accommodate at least a ten-year increase in holdings as well as allow for future expansion. Lochner discusses the factors one needs to consider regarding any archives: site, times of emergency, pollution, humidity, light intensity, fumigation, handling, theft, water, fire, communications, acoustics, ducts, materials, and reference. His design for a functional building envisions a sub-ground level, ground floor, and three floors. In order to comprehend fully the functions and pitfalls, Lochner studied and compared existing archives in South Africa and other parts of the world. This article includes several illustrations.

S.A. Argiefblad/S.A. Archives Journal, no. 16 (1974). B. Gericke, Records Management Central Archives, Pretoria, considers (pp. 5–9) some of the important issues confronting the archivist in the computer age. Are computer documents archival material and can they be preserved, controlled, and made available by using standard archival procedures? Gericke believes that computer records may be regarded as archival material, but is uncertain whether this includes only printouts and hard copies (paper media) or embraces also magnetic tapes and discs (magnetic media). The author analyzes both paper media and magnetic media in their constituent parts and weighs the problems presented by each media.

In the same issue J. H. Cilliers, assistant director of archives, discusses (pp. 11–20) the Government Archives Service computerization project that was launched in June 1974. He comments on several aspects of the project including the preparatory work and the advantages of a computer system to the archivist and the researcher. In this connection, Cilliers stresses that the computer is a sophisticated finding aid that will in due course replace the traditional inventory, list, guide, and index. The main program in use is the IBM STAIRS (Storage and Information Retrieval System) which, as the name implies, is used exclusively for the purpose of storage and retrieval of documents.

S.A. Argiefblad/S.A. Archives Journal, no. 17 (1975). This issue contains two articles pertaining to important collections of historical manuscripts and archives in the Johannesburg area. Records show that both local and foreign researchers are increasingly finding these a rich source of information on South African history. Maryna Fraser describes, in "The Barlow Rand Archives, Johannesburg" (pp. 7–18), the archives of three major business firms which have played a dominant role in the development of the gold mining industry in South Africa since 1887. These firms are: H. Eckstein & Co.; Wernher, Beit & Co.; and Central Mining and Investment Corporation. These business archives reveal the many facets of the area's history and provide valuable insight into the men who made South Africa a major international gold center. The Barlow Rand Archives contains not only the private papers of such prominent businessmen as Sir Julius Wernher, Alfred Beit, Lionel

Phillips, and Hennen Jennings, but includes also a large collection of photographs, maps, government publications, pamphlets, and a specialized book collection.

Anna M. Cunningham, assistant librarian in charge of historical papers, provides (pp. 66-76) an excellent review of the collection of historical and literary papers at the University of the Witwatersrand, which is one of the largest and most comprehensive collections in South Africa. Cunningham briefly describes these papers under the following categories: church and missionary, military, maritime, political, trade unionism, race relations, mining, scientific, literary, and miscellaneous. The church and missionary material is one of the largest sections and includes ten original letters of the famous Scottish explorer-missionary in Africa, David Livingstone (1813-73). The political section includes not only the private papers of prominent South Africans, but also the records of several institutions. The records (1915-72) of the Trade Union Council of South Africa form, for example, a valuable source of information for economic historians.

Spain. [DONALD L. KING, Washington, DC] *IREBI* (*Indeces de Revistas de Bibliotecología*), no. 10 (May 1976). This bulletin is a joint publication of three Spanish language institutions: Oficina de Educación Iberoamericana, Madrid; Centro de Documentación Bibliotecología, National University of the South, Bahía Blanca, Argentina; and Instituto Bibliográfico Hispánico, Madrid. Since 1973 these three institutions have published this journal which contains tables of contents of selected journals that have been published throughout the world. *IREBI* appears three times a year, during the months of January, May, and September. As a unique feature to its subscribers, *IREBI* provides the following services: (1) photostatic reproductions of any article included in its trimestrial issues, (2) translation into Spanish of any article appearing in the journals of which the table of contents is included in *IREBI*, (3) bibliographical information on specific subjects printed in library science journals during the period covered by *IREBI*, and (4) a catalog card-index service on individual research previously done. At the end of this issue there is an alphabetical list of 243 journals, including mailing addresses, reviewed in *IREBI*.

USSR. [EDWARD KASINEC, Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute] *Arxivy Ukraïny*, no. 2 (1976). Articles in this issue deal with a diversity of Soviet and Ukrainian subjects. A. V. Keptij summarizes a meeting of the College of the Main Archives of the Ukrainian RSR at which the results of the work of Soviet archival institutions in 1975 and their challenges in 1976 were discussed. In an article on the cataloging of documents in the Lvov Regional Archives, M. H. Koval describes the application of the differential approach to the description of single and group documents. B. S. Bondarenko discusses the composition of a collection of personal materials illustrating the activities of important individuals of Zaporozhe. The fonds of L. P. Novyc'kyj (1847-1925), for example, contains material from the pre-revolutionary period, whereas other fonds contain materials from the period following the October revolution. Bondarenko also surveys the fonds of figures in art, Soviet heroes, and socialist work, and examines several thematic fonds such as "V. I. Lenin and the Zaporozhe area" and "persons from Zaporozhe as heroes of the Soviet Union." M. V. Delehan in an article on the improvement of accounting files in the Transcarpathian regional archives in Mukachevo analyzes the various stages of the work and the difficulties archivists have thus far encountered with these records. He also presents some proposals for dealing with accounting documentation.

Three other articles in this issue deal with the Decembrist Movement of 1825 in Czarist Russia. M. H. Vavrycyn presents a general review of documents in the Central State Historical Archives in Lvov pertaining to reverberations of the uprising in the western Ukrainian lands. A. I. Apanovyc and J. V. Voicekivs'kyj describe records in the Kievan repositories concerning revolutionary activities in the Ukraine, especially the armed uprising of the Cernihiv regiment. Several documents also deal with the punishment of the insurrectionists (Decembrists) and their continued persecution following their return from Siberia. P. S. Honcaruk and V. M. Volkovyns'kyj report on the special conference, held on December 8, 1975, at the Central State Historical Archives in Kiev marking the sesquicentennial anniversary of the Decembrist insurrection.



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